

FAR

Who would *fare* bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shalep. Hamlet.*
To FARE. *v. n.* [faran, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]
1. To go; to pass; to travel.
At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,
Until the blustering storm is overblown. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
His spirits pure were subject to our fight,
Like to a man in fiew and shape he *fares*. *Fairfax.*
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 131.*
Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*
2. To be in any state good or bad.
So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*
A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last. *Ecluf. iii. 26.*
Well *fares* the hand, which to our humble fight
Presents that beauty, which the dazzling light
Of royal splendor.
So in this throng bright Sachariffa *far'd*,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*
So *fares* the stag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denb.*
But as a barque, that in foul weather,
To's'd by two adverse winds together,
Is bruise'd and beaten to and fro;
And knows not which to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppose. *Hudibras, p. i.*
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*. *L'Estrange.*
Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amid't the crowd. *Dryden's Æn.*
English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war
with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and ani-
mosities of the nation, and turns their efforts upon the com-
mon enemy. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 49.*
Some give out there is no danger at all; others are com-
forted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare*
no worse than their neighbours. *Swift.*
3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.
Thus it *fares* when too much desire of contradiction
causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for
weight. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*
4. To happen to any one well or ill. With it preceding in an
imperfect form.
When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it
refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head,
'till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how it
will *fare* with the hand. *South's Sermons.*
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.
The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day. *Luke.*
Feast your ears with the music awhile, if they will *fare* so
harshly as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Men think they have *fares* hardly, if, in times of exte-
mity, they have descended so low as dogs; but Galen deli-
vereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of
many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 25.*
FARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only
of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.
He found a ship going to Tarlish; so he paid the *fare* there-
of, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarlish. *Jon.*
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to discharge his *fare*. *Dryd. Juv.*
2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.
But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
But when the western winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,
Then, at the last, produce in open air
Both flocks, and send them to their Summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*
He that would more is covetous, not wife:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd. Juv.*
Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him
whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a
great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperor eat very
heartily. *Addison's Guardian, N. 99.*
FAREWELL. *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of
the verb *fare* well, or *fare* you well; *sis felix, abi in bonam*
rem; or *bene sit tibi*; but in time use familiarized it to an ad-
verb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are
left.]
1. The parting compliment; adieu.
But *farewell*, king; fith thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shak. K. Lear.*

FAR

Farewell, master Silence: I will not use many words with
you; *fare* you well, gentlemen, both. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our everlasting farewell take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Calpurn. *Shak. Jul. Casar.*
Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your re-
putation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakep.*
An iron slumber shuts my swimming eyes;
And now *farewell*, invol'd in shades of night,
For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. *Dryden's Virg. Geo.*
Farewell, says he; the parting found scarce fell
From his faint lips, but he replied *farewell*. *Dryden.*
O queen, *farewell*! be still posselt
Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest! *Pope's Odyss.*
2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation with-
out kindness.
Farewell the year which threaten'd fo
The fairest light the world can show. *Waller.*
Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Relov'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me should have. *Waller.*
FAREWELL. *n. f.*
1. Leave; act of departure.
See how the morning opens her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
If chance the radiant sun, with *farewell* sweet,
Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*
Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the
author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addi.*
2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.
Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of
the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but in-
tend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and
with a different title. *Spectator, N. 445.*
FARINA/CEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; tasting
like meal or flower of corn.
The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind,
is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmi-
ferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize,
panick, and millet. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
FARM. *n. f.* [*ferme*, French; *peom*, provilion, Saxon.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man
upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or
landlord.
Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and
farms to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a
parliament. *Hayward.*
2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.
The lords of land in Ireland do not use to let out their land
in *farms*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from
year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*
To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof shall furnish us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
2. To take at a certain rate.
They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty,
which the earl of Cornwall *farm'd* of the king. *Camden's Rem.*
3. To cultivate land.
FARMER. *n. f.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground.
Thou hast seen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the
creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the
great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shakep.*
2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.
Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the stock-
ing of his land with cattle that are larger than it will bear.
Motimer's Husbandry.
FARMOST. *n. f.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; re-
mote.
A spacious cave, within its *farmest* part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
FARNES. *n. f.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.
Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *far-
ness* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the com-
manders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to
fight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
FARRAGINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of dif-
ferent materials.
Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farrag-
inous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes and ages,
it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and
many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
FARRAGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of
several ingredients; a medley.
FARRIER.

FAR

FA'RRER. *n. f.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferrarius*, Latin.]
1. A shoer of horses.
But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *far-
riers*, ladders, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*
2. One who professes the medicine of horses.
If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every good groom ought
to be, get sack, brandy, or strong-beer to rub your horses.
Swift's Directions to the Groom.
To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick
or chirurgery on horses.
Though there are many pretenders to the art of *farriering*
and cowlching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mori.*
FA'RRROW. *n. f.* [peash, Saxon.] A little pig.
Pour in fow's blood that hath litter'd
Her nine *farrow*. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
To FA'RRROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.
Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year,
Are for to be made of. *Tuff. Hist.*
The swine, although multiparous, yet being bilucous, and
only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bi-
lucous animals. *Brown.*
Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,
As fair and fruitful as the fow that carry'd
The thirty pigs, at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryd. Juv.*
FART. *n. f.* [pore, Saxon.] Wind from behind.
Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept close;
And others doth offend when 'tis let loose. *Suckling.*
To FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.
As when we a gun discharge,
Although the bore be never so large,
Before the flame from muzzle burst,
Just at the breech it flashes first;
So from my lord his passion broke,
He *farted* first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*
FARTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as
the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analoger can *far*
make *farther* or *farthest*: it is therefore probable, that the an-
cient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to
write *farther* and *farthest*, from *farth*, *farther*, *farthest*, pon-
der, *farther*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound,
being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.]
At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely;
beyond; moreover.
To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when com-
pared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required
a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*
They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions and
things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Lake.*
FARTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more, probably from *farth*.]
1. More remote.
Let me add a *farther* truth, that without those ties of gra-
titude, I have a most particular inclination to honour you.
Dryden's Juv. Dedication.
2. Longer; tending to greater distance.
Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden's Æn.*
FARTHERANCE. *n. f.* [more properly *fartherance*, from *far-
ther*.] Encouragement; promotion.
That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all
the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Albani's Schoolmaster.*
FARTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *farthermore*.] Besides;
over and above; likewise.
Farthermore the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by
so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power
and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh's History.*
To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To farther*.] To promote;
to facilitate; to advance.
If he had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town,
Dryden's Dedication to the Æn.
FARTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *farthest*. See FARTHER.]
1. At the greatest distance.
2. To the greatest distance.
FARTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.
Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of
the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker.*
FARTHING. *n. f.* [peopling, Saxon, from *peopep*, four, that
is, the fourth part of a penny.]
1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.
A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money
used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*
Ele all those things we toil so hard in,
Would not avail one single *farthing*. *Prior.*
2. Copper money.
The parish find, 'tis true; but our church-wardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*
You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver;
not the halpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*
3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical; as, it is not
worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FAS

His son builds on, and never is content,
'Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent. *Dryden's Juv.*
FA'RTHINGALE. *n. f.* [This word has much exercised the ety-
mology of *Skinner*, who at last seems to determine that it is
derived from *virtu garde*: if he had considered what *vert* sig-
nifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A
hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a
wide circumference.
With filken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shakep.*
Tell me,
What compass will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shakep.*
Arthur wore in hall
Round table, like a *farthingale*. *Hudibras, p. i. cont. 1.*
Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French
king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England
a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*
She seems a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian stuff;
A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*
FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *n. f.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as
is sold for a farthing.
They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthings-
worth* of any thing. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
FASCES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the con-
suls as a mark of their authority.
The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more;
And shook aloft the *fascies* of the main,
To fright those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*
FASCI/A. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.
FASCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with
a bandage. *DiG.*
FASCIATION. *n. f.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or man-
ner of binding diseased parts.
Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or rowling, have the wor-
thies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wifeman.*
To FASCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascina*, Latin.] To bewitch; to
enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.
There be none of the affections which have been noted to
fascinate or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon's Essay o.*
Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of
consideration. *Decay of Piety.*
FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of
bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.
He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move
pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and
enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*
The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon
their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them
against *fascination*. *Waller.*
There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words,
which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can
naturally give an account of. *Saule's Sermons.*
FASCINE. *n. f.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.
The black prince passed many a river without the help of
 pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the
generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Addison's Spectator.*
FASCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Latin.] Caused or acting by
witchcraft, or enchantment.
I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, *farther*
than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
FASHION. *n. f.* [*fapon*, French; *facies*, Latin.]
1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward
appearance.
They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erect-
ing churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of
them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them.
Hooker, b. v. f. 17.
The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke ix. 29.*
Stand these poor people's friend,
—I will,
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man: *Shakep. Henry VIII.*
2. The make or cut of cloaths.
I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,
And entertain a score or two of taylor's,
To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakep. Richard III.*
You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do
not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakep. King Lear.*
3. Manner; sort; way.
For that I love your daughter
In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,
Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Pluck Calca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his four *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shakep. Julius Casar.*
The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images
in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned
fashion, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayw.*
4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.
Here's